

MAKHMUDBEKOV, L.A., doktor med.nauk. RAMAZANOVA, Kh.Kh., assistant

Treating Botkin's disease with ACTH. Azerb.med.zhur. no.4:63-66
Ap '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.kafedry prof. M.G. Safarlibekov) Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.Narimanova (direktor- zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauk) prof. B.A. Eyvazov).
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)
(ACTH)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031500009-6

MAKHMUDBEKOV, L. A., (Docent)

Dissertation: "Bone Marrow in Typhoid Fever." Dr Med Sci, Azerbaydzhan State Medical Inst, 15 May 54. Bakinskiy Kasechiy, Baku, 7 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

MAKHMUDBEKOV, I. A.

"The Sterile Punctate in Bacteriological and Serological Diagnosis of Typhoid-paratyphoid Diseases," Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 1, 1953.

Clinic of Infectious Diseases of the Azerbaydzhan Medical Institute

MAKHMUTBEKOVA, B.Sh.

Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome. Azerb.med.zhur. no.3:20-26
Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kliniki gosspital'noy terapii russkogo sektora (zav. -
zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. D.M. Abdullayev) Azerbay-
dzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N. Nari-
manova.

(WOLFF-PARKINSON-WHITE SYNDROME)

ABDULLAYEV, D.M., prof.; MAKHMUDBEKOVA, E.Sh.

Vestocardiography and its clinical significance. Azerb.med.zhur.
no.1:3-6 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(VEOTOCARDIOGRAPHY)

BHEYBUTOV, Sh.M.; MAKHMUDBEKOVA, E.Sh.

Electrocardiographic changes in patients with cancer of the esophagus who have been subjected to telegamma therapy. Azerb. med.zhur. no.5:73-75 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii (direktor - dots.M.M.Alikishibekov) i II gosspital'nyy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - zasluzh. deyatel' nauki, prof.D.M.Abdullayev) Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.Narimanova (direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof.B.A.Eyvazov).

(GAMMA RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE)

(ESOPHAGUS--CANCER)

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

CHUGAYEVA, M.N.; MAKHMUDEKOV, V.Ye.

Instruments for mechanical preparation of paleontological
specimens. Paleont. zhur. no.2:157-159 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR.
(Paleontological research)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031500009-6

MAKHMUDBEKOV, L.A.; KHANUKAYEVA, R.S.

Pathogenesis of recurrences of typhoid fever, their treatment
and prevention. Azerb. med. zhur. 41 no.3:59-63 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

MURAV'YEV, I.M., prof.; ARZUMANOV, Sh.K., inzh.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.K., inzh.; BAZLOV, M.N., inzh.; GROBSHTEYN, S.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHUKOV, A.I., dotsent, MAKHMUDBERKOV, E.A., inzh.; MOVSESOV, N.S., inzh.; MURAV'YEV, V.M., inzh.; NEGREYEV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; PLOTEL', S.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; PODGORNOV, M.I., inzh.; RUBACHEV, G.N., kand.ekon.nauk; SULTANOV, D.K., inzh.; SHTER, B.O., inzh.; SAVINA, Z.A., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Reference book on petroleum production] Spravochnik po dobyche nefti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.3. 1960. 712 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Oil fields--Production methods)

MAKHMUDBEKOV, B.M., prof. (Baku, ul. Tolstogo, 171, kv.8); KURBAN SADE, A.G.

State of the blood coagulation system and its significance in some types of injury. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.7:35-41 JI '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz gosital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. kafedroy - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. B.M.Makhmudbekov) Azerbaydzanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Narimanova.

MAKHMOJIBEKOV, B.M., savetshchikovy dyastol' nashiy prof.

In memory of deceased Savetshchikovy Mordov, prof. M.F.
zhuc. 41.00.2.01.55. 10.10.10.

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy gosplan'noy khorung i shtatovodimokogo
gosudarstvennogo melitatsionnogo inshtituta prof. Mordov.

MAKHMUDBEKOV, B., zasluzhennyi deyatel' nauki, prof.

Academician Mir-Asadulla Mir-Alesker ogly Mir-Kasimov (1883-); on his
80th birthday. Azerb. med. zhur. 40 no.12:66-70 D 863.
(MIRA 17:10)

MAKHMUDBEKOV, B.M., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof.; BABIBLI, T.D.,
~~kand.med.nauk~~

Surgical treatment osteoarticular tuberculosis. Azerb. med. zhur.
no.11:17-22 N '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz gospi'tal'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. zasluzhennyy deyatel'
nauki, prof. B.M.Makhmudbekov) Azerbaydzhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni N. Narimanova (rektor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof.
B.A.Eyvazov). (BONES__TUBERCULOSIS) (JOINTS__TUBERCULOSIS)

MAKHMUDBEKOV, B.M., prof. zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki

Case of abscess in the inguinal region caused by ascariasis. Azerb.
med. zhur. no.9:66-67 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Azerbaydzhanskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta (direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. B.A.
Eyvazov).

(ASCARIDS AND ASCARIASIS) (GROIN--ABSCESS)

MAKHMUTBEKOV, B.M., (Prof.) and GUTYRYA, L. S. -- Baku

"The Remote Results of Surgical and Conservative
Treatment of Patients Suffering From Obliterating
Endarteritis."

Report submitted for the 27th Congress of Surgeons of the USSR, Moscow,
23-28 May 1960.

MAKHMUIBEKOV, B.M.

Concerning the effectiveness of block of the lumbar sympathetic
ganglia in the treatment of obliterating endarteritis. Azerb.med.
zhur. no.12:14-20 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(NOVOCAINE) (ENDARTERITIS)

MATHEMBEKOV, B.M.

"Errors in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Blood Vessel Wounds", Trudy Voenno-Meditsinskoy Akad im. S.M. Kirova, Vol XXXV, 1948

MAKHMUDBEKOV, A. A.

Shad - Caspian Sea

Markings on the scale of the Caspian shad which date from the spawn period.
Dokl. AN SSSR, 85, no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031500009-6

MAKHMUDBEKOV, A. A.

"Caspian Shad,"

SO: Priroda, No. 9, 1949.

ABDEL-LATIF, R. A.; VYSOTSKIY, G. L.; MAHMOUD, Kh. E.

"Polarization Phenomena in the Direct Nuclear Reactions in the Resonance Region."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

Atomnaya Komissiya OAR

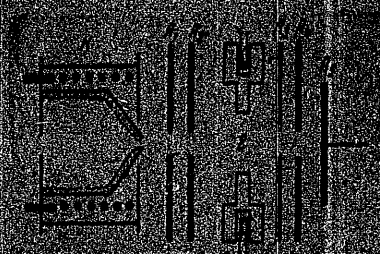


Diagram of the ion source installation:
 1 - electron gun with hollow cathode (K),
 2 - ionization space, 3 - ion-optical
 section, 4-5 - electrodes, 6 - ion
 collector (the direction of ion flow is
 shown by the arrow).

RESULTS

1. INTRODUCTION

The variation of the ion current to the collector as functions of electron beam (temperature, potential, electron beam current, etc.) are recorded. The experimental results are compared with theory. So far, in two experiments, have been obtained: (1) the ion beam, electron distribution in the beam which indicates that the composition is almost similar to that of the electron beam. (2) the spectroscopic studies are planned for the future to study the composition of the ion beam. Orig. and final figures.

2. EXPERIMENTAL

2.1. APPARATUS

2.2. PROCEDURE

2.3. RESULTS

SEE CODE: EN, NC

2.4. CONCLUSIONS

[illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031500009-6

MOREKHIN, M.G.; SIDOROVICH, A.G.; MAKHMET'YEVA, N.D.

Gas corrosion of nickel alloys, its nature and methods of control.
Ukr.khim.zhur. 29 no.12:1321-1325 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031500009-6

GROMAKOVA, Z.I.; BUKETOVA, Ye.A.; MAKHMETOV, M.Zh.; DYMOV, A.M.

Determination of tellurium forms in copper electrolytic slimes.
Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.12:1364-1367 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut AN KazSSR, Karaganda.
Submitted October 27, 1964.

L 10313-66 EWT(m)/ETC/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) LJP(c) RDW/JD
 ACC NR: AP6000098 SOURCE CODE: UR/0360/65/000/002/0041/0044

AUTHOR: Bukotov, Ye. A.; Makhmetov, M. Zh.; Gromakova, Z. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: Rapid method of decomposing copper electrolyte slime for determining selenium and tellurium

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1965, 41-44

TOPIC TAGS: selenium, tellurium, quantitative analysis

ABSTRACT: Selenium and tellurium are present in copper electrolyte slimes mainly as selenides and tellurides. The authors found that a cold mixture of hydrochloric acid and hydrogen peroxide decomposes such slimes: a 0.1-1.0 g sample is completely decomposed when treated for 5-7 min at room temperature 30 ml of 2:1 HCl to which 5-10 ml H₂O₂ had been added, i.e., all of the selenium and tellurium go into solution. The proposed decomposition process was checked on slimes of the Kyshtym and Alaverdi plants, and was found to be highly reliable and convenient. The method is recommended for other raw-material sources of selenium and tellurium. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 26Oct64 / ORIG REF: 014

Card 18

26
B

MAKHMETOV, M.M.; TAGIL'TSEV, A.A.

Infection with *Bickettsia burneti* in blood-sucking Arthropods
of the virgin lands of Kokchetav Province. Med. paraz. i paraz.
bol. 34 no.3:294-297 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kazakhskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny,
Alma-Ata.

ZHUMATOV, Kh.Zh.; MAKHMETOV, M.M.

Materials on the study of the incidence of Q rickettsiosis
in wild animals and birds in some districts of Virgin Terri-
tory. Med. paraz. i paraz. bcl. 34 no.3:291-293 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Kazakhskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny,
Alma-Ata.

MAKHMET, B.M.

Extend the introduction of the service tree Sorvus Torminalis
Crantz in parks. Visnyk Bot.sada AN URSS no.1:144-151 '59.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Ukraine--Service tree)

(Plant introduction)

MAKHMET, B. M., Cand Agric Sci (diss) -- "The biological-ecological properties of Sorbus torminalis crahtz and methods of propagating it". Kiev, 1959.
16 pp (Min Agric Ukr SSR, Ukr Acad Agric Sci), 200 copies (KL, No 9, 1960, 127)

MAKHMADIEKOVA, L.M.; NASYROV, Yu.S.

Metabolism of carbon absorbed in photosynthesis by plants as related to the conditions of water supply. Trudy Otd. fiziol. i biofiz. rast. AN Tadzh. SSSR no.3:17-22 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

MAKHMADENKOV, S.

Effect of light intensity on the photosynthesis of some trees
in the central mountains of Tajikistan. Trudy Otd. fiziol. i
biofiz. rast. AN Tadzh. SSR 1:36-40 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Photosynthesis) (Kondara Gorge—Trees)

MAKHLYAGIN, K.P., inzhener; GRACH, E.I., inzhener; CHINKOV, M.I.; TOLCHEK, D.B., redaktor; YEGOROV, G.P., redaktor; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Innovators of open-pit coal mines of the northern Urals] Novatory
ugol'nykh razrezov Severnogo Urala. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1954.
66 p. (MLRA 8:9)

(Ural Mountain region--Coal mines and mining)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031500009-6

MAKHLUSHEVA, M. D.

42404: MAKHLUSHEVA, M. D. Vse maslo sortom ekstra (Masger vokhgom. maslozavoda o svoey rabeye).---a portr. moloch prom-st' 1948, No. 11, s 6-7

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1949.

L 14676-66

ACC NR: AF6008260

monocenergetic point source of γ quanta coinciding with one of the vertices of a rectangular object and a linear source erected so that two points coincide with two vertices of the irradiated rectangular object are analyzed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 5 formulas, and 2 tables. NA7

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 28Jul64 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *AC*

L 14676-66 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACC NR: A16008260

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/002/0193/0196

AUTHOR: Mathlis, F. A.; Breger, A. Kh.

CRG: none

TITLE: Method for computing efficiency coefficient of radiation apparatus with plane gamma sources

SOURCE: ¹⁴Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 193-196

TOPIC TAGS: radiation detector, cobalt, isotope, Monte Carlo method, gamma radiation, radiation dosimeter, gamma quantum

ABSTRACT: A method is described for computing the efficiency of the radiation detector (i.e., the ratio of the energy absorbed by γ -irradiated object to the energy generated at the same time by the source) at various plane dimensions of the source and object. The method utilized the γ method, used for computing problems in radiation protection physics and radio-chemical devices, and the Monte-Carlo method for estimating the energy distribution from ^{60}Co point source in water. In addition a ferrosulfate dosimeter was used for measuring the absorbed doses inside rectangular vessels filled with water and aluminum and iron blocks. A

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.106

MAKHLIS, F.A.

Dosimetry of strong gamma-radiation fields by means of colored cellophane. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 10 no.1:204-205 Ja^{-f} '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.

MAKHLIS, F.A.; KOLPAKOV, I.M.

Determination of doses absorbed in neutron and gamma irradiation
of polymer materials. Atom. energ. 18 no.1:48-52 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

AVIATION BR. 15000076

Approximately, the error introduced increases as the energy level increases.
 For this purpose, a corrective multiplier $\mu = \left[\left(\frac{E_0}{E} \right)^2, E, E_0, \sigma \right]$

$$\mu = \frac{2E_0^2 - E^2}{E_0^2 - E^2}$$

It is possible to use similar conditions. This allows the application of similarity
 conditions to a diffusion equation system when a significant amount of γ -ray
 absorption is taken into account. It is shown that this similarity method can be applied to
 diffusion of radiation, such as neutron propagation. A table is given listing
 similarity conditions for point, line, and cylindrical radiation geometries. Orig.
 and Trans. 2 columns of table, and 2 figures.

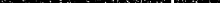
For further information, see: *Exercises in programming*, by Kovalev (Institute for Rubber
 Chemistry)

Publication 24

BOOK 00

AND CONC. IF, IF

OTHER 00



00/0170/53/008/004/0516/0522

Prepared by: **W. A. Pitzer, A. Inc.**

1. On the question of gamma-radiation propagation in substances by the method of

Journal of Polymer Science: Polymer Chemistry Edition, v. 3, no. 4, 1965, 516-522

cross section, cross section, similarity theory, similarity analysis, radiation
cross section, cross section, differential cross section

[illegible]

1. 1000-45
 INFORMATION NO. AP5013920

Interaction of gamma and X-ray defines the gamma-quanta energy after scattering. A special program was developed to generate pseudo-random numbers based on the selection of the sum of the product of two numbers. The energy absorption is shown on a histogram. The results from the Monte Carlo technique are compared with approximate calculations using the equation

$$A W = \int_0^{\infty} W dA = \int_0^{\infty} W dA \exp(-\gamma R) = \exp(-\gamma R) \int_0^{\infty} W dA$$

A maximum discrepancy of 8% was noticed between these two methods; the numerical method giving the higher values. Each program in the Monte Carlo method is identified in detail and represented in the form of simple formulas. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas and 3 figures.

Author: Institut radiofizicheskoy promyshlennosti, S. Mosale (Institute of Rubber Industry).

CLASSIFIED: SECRET

ENCL. 01

SUB CODE: CP
 MF

FORM 100-100

OTHER: 002

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
 ADDRESS: Minsk, BSSR, 220015

U.S.S.R. / 0170/63/000/005/0675/0675
 675,58

AUTHORS: Mankin, F. A., Sugak, A. A., Galkina, N. N., Rumyantsev, S. A.

25
 24
 3

TITLE: Calculation of gamma-ray energy absorption

SOURCE: Izvestiya Akademiya Nauk SSSR, no. 5, 1965, 675-679

TOPIC: gamma ray, energy absorption, Monte Carlo method, numerical method, random number, Minsk computer, EVM computer

ABSTRACT: The energy flow, the flow of gamma quanta and the absorption energy of a source were calculated for an isotropic point source of 1.25 Mev energy located at the center of a water hemisphere with finite and infinite radii. The method consisted of following the random trajectories of the gamma quanta in the hemisphere using the Monte Carlo technique. The calculations were carried out on the electronic computer Minsk-1. The print-out included the rectangular and polar coordinates of the collision points, energy loss at each collision and the flight time of the quanta. The flow diagram for the computation is given in Fig. 1. On the diagram, θ indicates the azimuthal scattering angle, ϕ is the polar angle, X, Y, Z give the coordinates for gamma-electron

CONFIDENTIAL

ACCESSION NR: AP4041458

are added for radiation vulcanization, the consumption of raw material is reduced and the preparation of the mixtures is simplified. Molding is carried out at 100-200C (depending on the type of rubber) for 5-10 min., with subsequent cooling under pressure to remove the expansion stresses. The calculation of the irradiation dose in the mold is discussed, and it is concluded that special molds must be developed for radiation vulcanization to increase the capacity of the irradiator. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promy*shlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry).

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: MT

DATE REC: 1751161

NO REF SOV: 008

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041453

S/0138/64/000/006/0014/0016

AUTHOR: Smagin, Ye. N.; Zuyeva, M. V.; Mekhlis, F. A.; Kuz'minskiy, A. S.

TITLE: Some aspects of the technological system for making technical rubber products by the method of radiation vulcanization

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 6, 1964, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: resin, rubber product, rubber, synthetic rubber, vulcanization, radiation vulcanization, dimethylsiloxane, fluororubber, butadiene-nitrile, cobalt 60, Gamma radiation

ABSTRACT: One of the promising variants of the technological system for making technical rubber products by radiation vulcanization is to use a flat irradiator containing Co⁶⁰ as a γ -ray emitter. This technique is discussed in general terms and some preliminary data are presented. Data on the capacity of the irradiator for molds of various materials (iron, aluminum) and dimensions are tabulated. The advantages of the new device, having lighter weight and smaller dimensions compared to those used previously, are discussed. Radiation vulcanates based on rubbers for special purposes (dimethylsiloxane, fluororubbers, butadiene-nitrile, etc.) have a higher thermal stability than the chemical vulcanates, but a lower strength. Since no vulcanizing agents or catalysts and no other ingredients

Cord 1/2

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MAKHLIS, F.A.

Selecting the parameters of planar irradiators of irradiation units. Atom. energ. 17 no.2:147-149 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

MAKHLIS, F.A.

Allowing for multiple scattering of γ -radiation from plane
sources. Atom. energ. 15 no.6:508-510 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

The Effective Utilization of Fuel Elements
of Nuclear Reactors as Sources of
 γ -Radiation in Radiochemical Equipment

S/020/61/136/003/026/027
B016/B052

PRESENTED: July 29, 1960, by V. A. Kargin, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1960

The Effective Utilization of Fuel Elements
of Nuclear Reactors as Sources of
 γ -Radiation in Radiochemical Equipment

S/020/61/136/003/026/027
B016/B052

only once. The maximum value of $\bar{P}$ is reached at $t_y = t_p$. In some cases, however, the ratio $t_y > t_p$ may be more suitable. From their calculations, the authors conclude that t_p should be as small as possible for the ranges of the values t_p , t_y/t_p , t_B/t_p . According to the authors, the results obtained in the present paper may be used for the calculation of any radiation equipment in which fuel elements of nuclear reactors operated with thermal neutrons, are used as source of γ -radiation. The authors thank M. G. Yefimov for discussing the paper, and S. I. Berestetskaya for drawing the diagrams. There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 12 references: 7 Soviet, 1 US, 1 British, and 2 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov). Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Moscow Institute of Chemical Machinery)

Card 3/4

The Effective Utilization of Fuel Elements
of Nuclear Reactors as Sources of
 γ -Radiation in Radiochemical Equipment

S/020/61/136/003/026/027
B016/B052

γ -radiation power of the fragments released in the equipment during the operation of the fuel element in cycle i , t_p and t_y the operation period of the fuel element in the reactor and the equipment, respectively, during one cycle; $t_B = t_{py} + t_{yp}$; t_{py} and t_{yp} denote the periods necessary for the transport of one fuel element from the reactor to the equipment and vice versa; n denotes the number of cycles. The authors also introduce a parameter, namely the coefficient of the loss of the γ -radiation energy of fission fragments in the equipment:

$$\eta_\gamma = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n E_i^Y}{\sum_{i=1}^n E_i^B} = (t_p, t_y, t_B, n) \quad (2), \text{ where } E_i^B \text{ denotes the}$$

γ -radiation energy of the fission fragments released in the whole equipment body in cycle i . In Ref. 10 it is proven that during the circulation of fuel elements not completely burned out, $\bar{P}$ can be increased by a multiple as compared to the burned out fuel elements used

Card 2/4

S/020/61/136/003/026/027
B016/B052

AUTHORS: Breger, A. Kh., Ryabukhin, Yu. S., and Makhlis, F. A.
TITLE: The Effective Utilization of Fuel Elements of Nuclear Reactors
as Sources of γ -Radiation in Radiochemical Equipment
PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 3,
pp. 671-674

TEXT: The authors made a theoretical study to determine the possibilities of utilizing industrial atomic waste, especially nuclear reactor fuel elements as sources of γ -radiation in equipment used for radiochemical processes. The data of Refs. 5-9 on the radiation intensity of fission fragment mixtures (γ or $\beta+\gamma$) offer no possibilities of calculating the efficiency of various applicabilities of fuel elements. For this, it would be necessary to know the average specific γ -radiation power K released in the equipment during the whole operation period of the reactor body:

$$\bar{P} = \sum_{i=1}^n E_i^{\gamma}/K = \bar{P}(t_p, t_y, t_B, n)(I), \text{ where } \sum_{i=1}^n E_i^{\gamma} \text{ denotes the}$$

Card 1/4

I 9892-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6000333

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0031/0031

INVENTOR: Gubanov, V. P.; Lambert, V. B.; Levelev, A. G.; Makushenko, V. M.; Makhlis, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Dc electronic null indicator. [Announced by the Experimental Design Bureau of Precision Electronic Instrument Making (Opytno-konstruktorskoye byuro pretsizionnogo elektronnoyego priborostroyeniya)]. Class 21, No. 176011

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 31

TOPIC TAGS: electronic indicator, null indicator, dc indicator

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a dc electronic null indicator which consists of a dc-to-ac inverter with input, output, and modulating coils, an amplifier, a time selector, a difference detector, a balance modulator, and an indicating unit. To increase vibration stability and sensitivity, a sliding element made of a nonmagnetic current-conducting material is placed between the input and output coils of the inverter. The element interacts with the magnetic field of the input coil, the magnetic field in turn is proportional both to the measured current flowing through the coil and to the magnetic field of the modulating coil. The element induces periodic electrical oscillations in the output coil which are then passed to the amplifier input. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[JR]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 17Sep63/ ATD PRESS: 4165

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.3.085.3.024

MAKHILIS, A.I.; MAKUSHENKO, V.M.; GUBANOV, V.P.

Increasing the sensitivity of industrial electronic recording
potentiometers. Zhur. fiz. khim. 30 no.11:2585-2587 N '56.

(MLRA 10:4)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Potentiometer)

MAKHILIS, A. I.

USSR/ Chemistry - Recording potentiometers

Card 1/1 Pub. 147 - 25/35

Authors : Makhilis, A. I.; Makushenko, V. M.; and Gubanov, V. P.

Title : Utilization of industrial automatic self-recording electron potentiometers in the role of precision instruments in physico-chem. investigations

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 30/1, 202-203, Jan 1956

Abstract : The possibility of utilizing industrial EFP-09, EPD-07 automatic potentiometers and other electron potentiometers with sensitivity to a voltage of several millivolts, is discussed. Single- and multi-point electronic potentiometers were found highly suitable in phys-chem. analyses provided their voltage sensitivity was increased many times. This was achieved by modifying the bridge circuit parameters and the parameters of the multi-point input switching device and by increasing the gain factor of the electron amplifier. Wiring diagram.

Institution : Leningrad Chemicopharmaceutical Institute

Submitted : July 14, 1955

ILLEGIBLE

USSR/General Section

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, No 10788

A

of a function is demonstrated. In this device the input signal is transformed into a signal of exponential form, which is then formed into a signal of rectangular form of constant amplitude and of variable duration, which is the logarithmic function of the input voltage. Using voltages of special form it is possible to realize various functional transformations, which can be used to obtain a cycle of mathematical operations in accordance with a given program.

Card 2/2

MAKHLIS, A. I.

A

USSR/General Section

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, No 10/88

Author : Makhlis, A.I., Makushenko, V.M.

Inst : Not given

Title : Electronic Method of Transforming Functional Scales.

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 1, 235-236

Abstract : A method is proposed of parametric functional transformation without using electromechanical devices, based on the use of the time as the transformation parameter. The synchronous occurrence of two processes is used: (1) Comparison of the input voltage with the voltage of a special functional form, as a result of which there is formed a pulse of time selection, whose duration is the special function of the input voltage: (2) Measurement of the voltage of another special form over a period, equal to the duration of the time synchro-pulse. The application of the use of this method to a device that takes the logarithm

Card 1/2

KOVALEVSKAYA, I.L.; EPSHTEYN-LITVAK, R.V.; DMITRIYEVA-RAVIKOVICH, Ye.M.;
 KURNOSOVA, N.A.; SHCHEGLOVA, Ye.S.; FERDINAND, Ya.M.;
 KHOMIK, S.R.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.P.; PETROVA, S.S.;
 GOLUBOVA, Ye.Ye.; GONCHAROVA, Z.I.; SARMANEYEV, A.P.;
 SIZINTSEVA, V.P.; Primali uchastiye: MEDYUKHA, G.A.;
 OSOKINA, L.A.; RACHKOVSKAYA, Yu.K.; OSOVTSEVA, O.I.;
 DEDUSENKO, A.I.; KOVALEVA, P.S.; KARASHEVICH, V.P.;
 CHEBOTAREVICH, N.D.; CHIGIR', T.R.; SKUL'SKAYA, S.D.;
 KECHETZHIYEV, B.A.; DEMINA, A.S.; ZUS'MAN, R.T.; YESAKOV, P.I.;
 SYSOYEVA, Z.A.; ZINOV'YEVA, I.S.; FAL'CHEVSKAYA, A.A.;
 DENISOVA, B.D.; TIMOFELEVA, R.G.; SYRKASOVA, A.V.;
 LYANTSMAN, S.G.

Reactivity and immunological and epidemiological effectiveness
 of alcoholic typhoid and paratyphoid fever vaccines in school
 children. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.7:72-77
 J1 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Moskovskogo, Rostovskogo, Omskogo institutov epidemio-
 logii i mikrobiologii, Stavropol'skogo instituta vaksin i
 syvorotok i Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. 2. Rostovskiy
 institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Kovaleva).
3. Stavropol'skiy institut vaksin i syvorotok (for Sysoyeva).
4. Kuybyshevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for
 Zinov'yeva).
5. Saratovskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiolo-
 gicheskaya stantsiya (for Lyantsman).

FERDINAND, Ya.M. (Rostov-na-Donu); Prinsipali uchastiye: MARISOVA, A.P.;
 BRAYNINA, R.A.; MARGULIS, L.A.; MYASNENKO, A.M.; KOVALEVSKAYA,
 I.L.; TELESHEVSKAYA, E.A.; SOROLEVA, S.V.; KALININA, K.I.;
 KOVALEVA, N.S.; IVANOVA, M.K.; ARENDER, B.A.; KUCHERENKO, R.A.;
 MANATSKOVA, K.S.; OLEYNIKOVA, L.T.; KIBARDINA, Yu.A.;
 GRIGOR'YEVA, K.S.; SEMENIKHINA, L.G.; CHERNYKH E.I.; DOROFEYeva,
 V.M.; SHEVCHENKO, Ye.N.; ABRAMOVA, O.K.; SKUL'SKAYA, S.D.;
 PETROVA, Z.I.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.I.; KUZ'MINA, A.I.; AL'TMAN, R.Sh.;
 HARDERER, R.G.; YENGALYCHEVSKAYA, L.N.; CHIRKOVA, M.N.; TERESHCHENKO,
 H.I.; SHELKOVNIKOVA, M.A.; PROKOPENKO, V.V.; BEKLEMESHEVA, Ye.;
 HARANOVA, T.V.

Effectiveness of specific prophylaxis with alcohol divaccine
 against typhoid and paratyphoid B fever in school-age children.
 Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.1:23-27 Ja '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

APOSTOLOV, B.G., dotsent; PETROVA, Z.S.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.I.; ZAKOTIN, Ye.S.;
SHVARTSMAN, S.G.

Current clinical and epidemiological characteristics of
dysentery in young children. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med.
inst. 12:373-374 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Stavropol'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i
syvorotok (dir. dotsent V.M. Kruglikov) i kafedra detskikh bolezney
(zav. dotsent B.G. Apostolov) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta (rektor prof. B.G. Budylin).

ILLYUTOVICH, A.Yu.; PETROVA, Z.S.; KHOTEYEVA, R.S.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.I.;
GOLUBEEVA, Ye.Ye.; RAYKIS, B.N.

Experimental biological model of colienteritis and some
problems in the pathogenesis of this infection. Zhur.
mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.1:83-89 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)
(INTESTINES--DISEASES)

ILLYUTOVICH, A.Yu.; BUDYLINA, V.V.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.I.; BULGAKOVA, A.S.

Seroprophylaxis of tetanus. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.7:
70-73 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok i gorodskogo
travmatologicheskogo kabineta.
(TETANUS)

ILLYUTOVICH, A.Yu.; APOSTOLOV, B.G.; PETROVA, Z.S.; MAKHILINOVSKIY, L.I.;
GOLUBEVA, Ye.Ye.; KHOTYEVA, R.S.

Diagnostic significance of immunological reactions in the isolation of *E. coli* in young children. *Pediatrics* no.5:47-51 '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok (dir. - dotsent V.M. Kruglikova) i detskoy kliniki Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. V.G. Budylin, zav. kafedroy - kand.med.nauk B.G. Apostolov).
(*ESCHERICHIA COLI*)

APOSTOLOV, B.G., kand.med.nauk; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.I., kand.med.nauk;
PETROVA, Z.S.; GOLUBEVA, Ye.Ye.; KHOTEYEVA, R.S.

Clinical and laboratory characteristics of coli enteritis;
from data of the Children's Clinical Hospital in Stavropol.
Sov.med. 24 no.11:96-100 N '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. -- dotsent B.G.Apostolov)
Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta, Stavropol'skogo instituta Vaktsin
i sывorotok (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk V.M.Kruglikov).
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)
(STAVROPOL--INTESTINES--DISEASES)

BUDYLINA, V.V.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.I.; BEL'CHENKO, G.V.; ZINCHENKO, I.A.;
FILIMONOVA, A.A.; CHUMANOV, M.A.

Studies on the reactive properties of antidiphtherial sera
treated by aluminum hydroxide; author's abstract. Zhur.
mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30 no.5:89-90 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok, Mineralovodskoy
bol'nitsy, Cherkesskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy, Stavropol'skoy infekt-
sionnoy bol'nitsy i Pyatigorskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy.

(ANTACIDS, eff.

aluminum hydroxide on anti-diphtherial immune
sera (Rus))

(DIPHTHERIA, immunol.

antiserum, eff. of aluminum hydroxide (Rus))

MAKHLINOVSKIY, L. I.

MAKHLINOVSKIY, L. I. -- "Materials for the Study of the Action of Diphtheria
Anatoxin on the Larynx." *Dissertation for Degree
In Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institution. (29) Acad Med Sci USSR,
Stavropol', 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 29, 16 July 1955

* For the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences

APOSTOLOV, B.G., dotsent; KONOPKO, A.I., kand med. nauk; MAKHLINOVSKAYA, F.L.

Effect of steroid hormones on carbohydrate metabolism in
children during the first attack of rheumatic fever. Vop.okh.
mat. i det. 8 no.2:60-64 F'63. (MIRA 16-7)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent B.G.Apostolov)
Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)
(STEROID HORMONES)

APOSTOLOV, B.G., dotsent; KONOPKO, A.I.; MAKHLINOVSKAYA, F.L.

Changes in carbohydrate metabolism in children treated with
steriod hormones during the active phase of rheumatic fever.
Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:362-363 '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra detskikh bolezney (zav. dotsent B.G. Apostolov)
Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

APOSTOLOV, B.G., dotsent; MAKHLINOVSKAYA, F.L.

Changes in some indices of protein metabolism in rheumatic
fever in children treated with steroid hormones. Uch. zap.
Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:358-359 163. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra detskikh bolezney (zav. dotsent B.G. Apostolov)
Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SHABANOVA, M.P.; KAGAN, Yu.S.; PRILEZHAYEVA, Ye.N.; TSYMEAL, L.V.;
MAKHLINA, Ye.Ya.

Relationships between the structure of some esters of dialkyl-
dithiophosphoric acids and their toxicity for arthropods and
~~warm~~-blooded animals. Trudy VIZR no. 21 pt.1:114-125 '64.
(MIRA 18:12)

^{KH}
MAXLININ, K. M., Hero of Socialist Labor
"The significance of the study of a serviced raion in the fight
against epizootics."
SO: Veterinariia 28(2), 1951, p. 14

SHERMAN, S. G.; SOBOLEVA, A. V.; VELIKSON, IM; MAKHLINA, V. B.

Lungs - Diseases

Clinico-functional method of determination of the state of respiratory insufficiency in chronic non-tuberculous pulmonary diseases. Klin. med. 30 no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

MAKHLINA, R.M.; AVALISHVILI, S.D.; KAMALOVA, A.G.

Testing of some antihelminth preparations in ascariasis and
necatoriasis under outpatient service conditions. Med.paraz. i
paraz. bol. 32 no.5:623-624 S-0'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz parazitologicheskogo otdela respublikanskoy sanitarno-
epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Adzharskoy ASSR.

BUGIANISHVILI, Sh.M.; KAMALOVA, A.G.; MAKHLINA, R.M.

Treatment of necatoriasis with trichloroethylene. Med.paraz.1
paraz.bol. 29 no.4:413-415 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedry epidemiologii (zav. - prof. N.G. Kamalov) Tbilis-
skogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Respublikanskoy
sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Adzharskoy ASSR (glavnyy
vrach S.D. Avalishvili). (ETHYLENE)
(HOOKWORM DISEASE)

MAKHLINA, R.M.

AVALISHVILI, S.D.; MAKHLINA, R.M.

Effectiveness of oil of chenopodium produced in the Soviet Union.
Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.4:308-309 O-D '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz Respublikanskoy protivomalyariynoy stantsii Adzharskoy ASSR
(Glavnyy vrach S.D.Avalishvili)
(ANTHELMINTHICS, therapeutic use,
oil of chenopodium, effectiveness)

MAKHLINA, M.S., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

~~MAKHLINA, M.S.~~
Causes of tonsillitis in a group of children. Voen.med.zhur.
no.12:71 D '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(TONSILS--DISEASES)

REZANOV, I.A.; NGO TKHYONG SHAN; SHEYNMANN, Yu.M.; RATS, M.V.; KRUG, O.Yu.;
 ZYRYANOV, V.N.; RAKCHEYEV, A.D.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.B.; PETROVA, M.A.;
 PETROV, Yu.I.; KUZNETSOV, Ye.A.; YUDINA, V.V.; BARDINA, N.Yu.;
 SIMANOVICH, I.M.; ATANSYAN, S.V.; SERGEYEVA, A.M.; PARFENOV, S.I.;
 RUTKOVSKI, Yatsek [Rutkowski, Jacek]; MAKHLINA, M.Kh.; ZVEREV, V.P.;
 TERNOVSKAYA, V.T.; SAMOYLOVA, R.B.; YERMAKOVA, K.A.; BYKOVA, N.K.;
 MEYYEN, S.V.; BARSKOV, I.S.; IL'INA, L.B.; BABANOVA, L.I.;
 DOLITSKAYA, I.V.; GORBACH, L.P.; BUTS'KO, S.S.; TRESKINSKIY, S.A.;
 SVOZDETSKIY, N.A.; PRYALVKHINA, A.F.; GROSVALL'D, M.G.; MODEL', Yu.M.;
 GORYAINOVA, I.N.; MEDVEDEVA, N.K.; MYALO, Ye.G.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, V.V.;
 KHOROSHILOV, P.I.; CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Brief news. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 40 no.3:122-154 My-Je '65.
 (MIRA 18:8)

DOL'NIK, V.A.; SHABALIN, V.I.; MAKHLINA, M.I.; SUCHILIN, A.P.

Ways of improving the bonus system in geological organizations.
Razved. i okh.nedr 31 no.4:57-59 Ap '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki
mineral'nogo syr'ya i geologorazvedochnykh rabot (for all except
Suchilin). 2. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskii komitet SSSR (for
Suchilin).

MAKHLINA, M.I., akusherka

Therapeutic exercises in the puerperal period. Vol'd i akush.no.12:
31-36 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Rodil'noye otdeleniye Smolenskoy zheleznodorozhnoy bol'nitsy.
(PUERPERIUM) (EXERCISE THERAPY)

ACC NR: AP6030720

splitting diagram was drawn for holmium levels 5/7 and 5/8 in the glass on the basis of change of the 5000 cm^{-1} band structure with temperature. The experimental results show that 1) the intensity and duration of luminescence in the 5000 cm^{-1} band vary greatly in the different glass compositions, 2) the BS-14 alumocalcium glass compositions have the brightest luminescence and simultaneously the longest luminescence amounting to about 4×10^{-3} sec at Ho_2O_3 concentrations of 1% by weight, 3) the luminescence duration in the different glass compositions is not correlated with their luminescence intensity, 4) the quenching of luminescence in BS-14 glass compositions sets in at quite low Ho_2O_3 concentrations and substantially decreases the luminescence duration even at an increase of Ho_2O_3 concentration from 0.25 to 0.5, and 5) the temperature effect on the intensity and duration of luminescence in the various glass composition is relatively slight. The authors thank M. V. Yepifanov for his aid in the work with the ultra-traumeter and V. A. Sokolov and L. N. Galkin for measuring the intensity and duration of luminescence of some of the samples. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 20,11/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6030720 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/005/002/0228/0235

AUTHOR: Zhmyreva, I. A.; Kolobkov, V. P.; Veynberg, T. I.; Makhlina, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the luminescence of glass ¹⁶activated by holmium

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 5, no. 5, 1966, 228-235

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, holmium, rare earth metal, glass, absorption band, energy band structure, radiation intensity, quantum generator

ABSTRACT: This study was made in order to obtain additional data on the mechanism of interaction of rare earth activators with glass inasmuch as such information might make it possible to utilize glass in the design of optic quantum generators. The absorption and luminescence characteristics of glass of various composition activated by holmium were studied in the $4300-30000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ range at room temperature as well as low temperature. A diagram of the energy levels and the transitions between them was drawn for the trivalent holmium ion in the glass on the basis of the position of the absorption and luminescence bands. The luminescence of holmium in the glass was concentrated predominantly in the 5000 cm^{-1} band (transition $5/7 \rightarrow 5/8$). Therefore, the effect of glass composition, activator concentration, and temperature on the form, position, intensity, and duration of the 5000 cm^{-1} was studied in detail. A level

Card 1/2

UDC: 666.11.01:535.34137

33692

Study on the coloring of...

S/076/62/036/002/003/009
B119/B101

glass) 1940, p. 131) is mentioned. There are 9 figures and 8 references:
7 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language
publication reads as follows: W. Weyl, Coloured Glasses, Sheffield, 1951.

SUBMITTED: April 12, 1960

X

Card 3/3

33692

S/076/62/036/002/003/009
B119/B101

Study on the coloring of...

determined the extinction coefficients of the different valence stages of Mo in the glasses, and calculated the contents of trivalent, quadrivalent, quinquivalent, and sexivalent Mo. The method is described in previous papers by T. I. Veynberg (Steklo i keramika, no. 5, 1958; Zh. fiz. khimii, 36, 348 (1962)). The valence of Mo in the glass is due to the type of reducing or oxidizing agents and glass composition. An Sn (metal) addition of 0.5 - 0.75% to a glass mixture composed of 10 K₂O, 40 ZnO, 50 P₂O₅ (mole-%) causes a considerable decrease of Mo⁶⁺ in favor of Mo⁵⁺. Mo³⁺ is the only valence stage occurring in the presence of 3% Sn and was found also in the above mixture. NH₄H₂PO₄ causes the formation of quinquivalent, trivalent, and quadrivalent Mo (the latter only in small amounts) in equilibrium hardly changed by different amounts of ammonium phosphate. Glasses composed of 10 K₂O, 50 P₂O₅, and 40 MgO, CaO, BaO, or BeO (in mole-%) with 2% C as reducing agent are of different colors according to the oxide of an alkaline earth metal. Thus, molybdenum is suited to be used as a dyestuff in the production of light filters. A paper by V. V. Vargin (Proizvodstvo tsvetnogo stekla (Production of colored

Card 2/3

33692

S/076/62/036/002/003/009
B112/B101

15 2120

AUTHORS: Veynberg, T. I., and Makhlina, G. A. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Study on the coloring of phosphate glasses with molybdenum ions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 2, 1962, 282 - 288

TEXT: The authors produced phosphate glasses of different compositions with an Mo content of 0.5 and 1% (added to the initial mixture as MoO_3 or molybdic acid) by melting in quartz crucibles in the presence of reducing or oxidizing agents. Their absorption spectra from ~200 to 1200 m μ were studied with a photoelectric spectrometer. The glasses obtained were colorless, blue-green, green, brown-green, violet, and yellow according to their content of Mo^{6+} , Mo^{5+} , Mo^{4+} , and Mo^{3+} . Absorption maxima of the individual valence stages of Mo: Mo^{6+} in the ultraviolet region, Mo^{5+} : 720 and 380 m μ , Mo^{4+} : 540 m μ , Mo^{3+} : 440 and 360 m μ . Most glasses proved to have several valence stages simultaneously. The authors

Card 1/3

30407

S/058/61/000/009/024/050
A001/A101

15 2110

AUTHORS: Kind, N.Ye., Makhlina, G.A.

TITLE: Effect of various admixtures on the properties of opaque fused quartz

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no, 9, 1961, 171, abstract 9D50 (V sb. "Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye", Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1960, 331 - 334. Discuss. 347 - 348)

TEXT: The authors have established that addition of most oxides increases the crystallization ability of SiO_2 . Basic oxides, as a rule, deteriorate thermal properties of fused quartz, whereas Al_2O_3 improves them. X

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

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Card 14/22		

KIND, N.Ye.; MAKHLINA, G.A.

Thermal deformations of opaque vitreosil. Opt.-mekh.prom. [25]
no.3:48-51 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Quartz)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031500009-6



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MAKHLINA, A.M.

Effect of whole-body X-ray irradiation on soluble spleen proteins.
Radiobiologiya 4 no.5:783-785 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina universitet imeni
Zhdanova.

MAKHLINA, A. M.; ABUZINA, G. N.

Electrophoretic investigation of liver proteins from irradiated
animals. Vest LGU 16 no.21:89-100 '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(PROTEINS)
(PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS)

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D268/D305

The effect of general X-ray ...

changes in the liver proteins differed in intensity for different individuals. This is thought to be due to the greater fluctuations in protein content in each fraction in radiation pathological conditions than in normal. Changes in liver proteins resulting from irradiation were more clearly determined by separation on agar than on paper, and the fractions isolated on the former were more homogeneous. Results suggest that a change in protein synthesis occurs in irradiated animals which in particular can be seen in the increase of fractions of highly separated proteins. The changes observed may be taken as an expression of the initial protein reactions to penetrating radiation. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 18 references: 13 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: S. Sorof and P. Cohen, J. Biol. Chem., 190, 303, 1951; G. Adjutantis, Nature, 173, 539, 1954; A. Gordon, B. Keil and K. Sebesta, Nature, 164, 498, 1949.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina Universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State Order of Lenin University)

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1961

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The effect of general X-ray ...

agar. Separation of the soluble proteins was made in plexiglass chambers with platinum electrodes at the margin. The edge of the agar block (2 % agar gel) was washed at the anode and cathode by a running borate buffer. Normal duration of electrophoresis was 8-9 hours, after which the agar blocks were immersed for 12 - 15 hours in acetic acid, then covered with filter paper and dried slowly in a cold air current. When dry they were stained for 1 hour in Amidoschwarz 10 B solution. The peak areas corresponding to the individual protein fractions were measured with a planimeter on densitograms obtained from the agar blocks and the results treated statistically. Electrophoretic separation of soluble rat liver proteins on agar blocks showed 12 protein fractions on the cathode and 2 - 3 on the anode side. Experimental data are presented for 22 non-irradiated and 15 irradiated rats. Results showed that X-ray irradiation caused change of the liver globulins, which was expressed in a reduction of the proteins of cathode fractions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 and an increase in those of fractions 9, 10, 11 and 12, which were the furthest from the stratum. Experiments on irradiated rats at the severe period of radiation sickness showed that the development of

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AUTHOR: Makhlina, A.M.

TITLE: The effect of general X-ray irradiation on soluble liver proteins (electrophoretic separation of proteins on agar)

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 6, 1961, 830 - 833

TEXT: An electrophoretic method was used for separating proteins on agar to determine the changes in soluble rat liver proteins irradiated with general X-rays at lethal doses of 1,200 - 2,000 r, using a PYT-200-20 apparatus (RUT-200-20; therapeutic X-ray unit 200-20) with a dose rate of 34 r/min. The experiments were made 68-72 hours after the rats had been subjected to irradiation at the severe period of radiation sickness, as shown by the leukocyte concentration reaching 0 - 200/mm³ blood at the time of the experiment. An extract was prepared from the liver by an "in situ" perfusion with a cold physiological solution. Soluble protein content was determined refractometrically before the extract was placed on the

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MAHLINA, A. M., LIKHOTKIN, I. P., and DUBINSKY, A. M. (USSR)

"Certain Aspects of the Primary Reactions of the Body to
Penetrating Radiations."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

MAKHLINA, A.M.

Effect of cortical stimulants and narcotics on the protein fractions of
blood serum. Uch.zap.Len.un. no.176:218-234 '54. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz laboratorii obmena veshchestv imeni Ye.S.Londena fiziologicheskogo
instituta imeni A.A.Ukhtemakova.
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (NARCOTICS) (STIMULANTS)